

under the Personal Group following South (1977), but was placed under Activities to be consistent with Garrow (1982).

The Area D topsoils also yielded nine artifacts. These included one piece of iron sheet metal, three rectangular metal bands, one metal rod, two additional pieces of sheet metal, a glazed terra cotta drain pipe, and one iron or steel band.

Fifteen Activities Group items were recovered from the Area H lower topsoils. These included eight corroded iron tubes that ranged from a quarter inch to three quarters inch long, a heavily oxidized sheet metal fragment, three iron wire fragments, two fragmentary brass springs, and one unglazed red body drainage tile.

Context ER B1E from Area B yielded a single Activities Groups artifact. That artifact was a slate pencil fragment.

The Area A lower topsoils contained the greatest number of Activities Group artifacts among the pre-industrial occupation levels. The sixty-seven items recovered from this context included: one chisel; two clay and one porcelain marbles; fifteen fragments of iron wire; twenty-two pieces of sheet metal, one piece of sheet lead; two bolts; one wood screw; three copper plates; one piece of copper wire; one copper chain; a decorative bone finial; and sixteen slate pencils.

There is relatively little that can be said about the pre-industrial occupation level Activities Groups. The Area A lower topsoils returned the largest sample from this group, but that is hardly surprising given the overall size of the Area A sample. Almost all of the Activities Group artifacts can be attributed to domestic activities, and the piece of kiln furniture from the Area E Market Street Lot was the only recovered artifact that could be linked to a known Wilmington industry.

Pre-Industrial Period Features

The Field Methods and Results Chapter discussed three features dating to the pre-industrial period that appeared to have potential for yielding data germane to the project research design. The earliest of those features was excavated by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. (MAAR) (Thomas et al 1980: III-70) during the testing phase on the blocks. That feature was located within Area E, and yielded a MCD of 1783.6. The second oldest pre-industrial feature was a brick lined cistern excavated during the data recovery phase in Area D. That feature, which had been utilized as a privy in its terminal stage, yielded a MCD of 1802.3. The third pre-industrial feature, a barrel privy, was excavated in Area A during the data recovery phase. That feature produced a MCD of 1811.6

The MAAR feature (Thomas et al 1980:III-70), designated Feature 2 in their system, appears to have been associated with the Market Street Lot that yielded the occupation level discussed in an earlier section of this report. If that association is valid, that would mean that the privy was filled during the Broom family occupation. Jacob Broom was a signer of the Constitution, and was thus a figure of national historical significance. The Broom

family acquired the Market Street Lot in 1763, and retained the property as their residence until 1810.

The MCD of 1783.6 appears to be valid for the MAAR feature. A few "whiteware" sherds were recovered from this feature, but the feature had been disturbed by bottle hunters (Thomas et al 1980:III-70), and the later sherds can be easily accounted for through ~~that~~ vandalism. The ceramic sample of 810 sherds included only 27 pearlware sherds, of which three were blue transfer print. This would seem to indicate that the feature was sealed around 1790, as indicated by Thomas (1980:III-70). Thomas based that date in part on the percentage of Kitchen Group artifacts recovered, and stated that that percentage was similar to percentages of Kitchen Group recovered from late eighteenth century contexts in Philadelphia. Concurrence with Thomas' end date in this case does not imply that this Kitchen Group statement is also correct. The terminus ante quem date for this deposit is more difficult to pinpoint. Distinctive mid-eighteenth century markers such as molded white salt glazed stoneware plate rims are absent. Two coins were recovered from the feature, but both are much later types introduced through bottle hunter disturbance. General review of the content of the feature suggests that the materials postdate 1770.

The excavated cistern in Area D also presents dating problems. A MCD of 1802.3 was derived for that feature, but the two ceramic marks and one of the datable glass marks suggest a somewhat later date. One recovered ceramic mark was dated to 1817 by Kovel and Kovel (1953). The other mark has an assigned date range of 1818-1834 (Godden 1964:151-152). One glass embossment is datable to 1738-1830 (Munsey 1970), while the other dates between 1821 and 1850 (McKearin and Wilson 1978:216-217). The bulk of the artifacts from this feature appear to date between 1790 and 1810 (Plate 15). It is apparent that the feature was filled in at least two episodes, and the second episode appears to have been complete by no later than the mid-1820s. The major portion of the feature was thus filled during what appears to have been occupancy by a relatively high status household, while the feature continued to receive trash after the lot became a commercial property.

The latest feature assigned to the pre-industrial period was a barrel privy recovered from Area A. That feature yielded a rather small artifact assemblage, with a MCD of 1811.6. Feature 27 from Area A was probably filled during the time the lot was held by the Patten family. The Pattens acquired the lot in 1797, and sold it in 1823. The lot may have been a rental property at the time the feature was filled, although available evidence suggests that the feature was filled with trash from a family with a relatively high socio-economic ranking.

The artifact patterns recovered from the three pre-industrial features are presented in Table 32. Two of the three features (MAAR Feature 2 and Area A Feature 27) are similar to the pre-industrial occupation levels in that they reflect a very high percentage of Kitchen Group to Architecture artifacts. The Area D cistern contained 51.4% Kitchen Group artifacts versus 37.2% Architecture Group items.

A discussion of the artifact classes recovered from each feature follows. It should be noted that the MAAR Feature 2 was a context mixed by bottle hunters



PLATE 15 REPRESENTATIVE ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D

TABLE 32. Pre-Industrial Period Features
From Areas A, D, and E

Group	Area E MAAR Feature 2		Area D Feature 1 Levels 7-8		Area A Feature 27 Levels 1-2, 4, 7	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
KITCHEN						
Ceramics	807	41.20	1542	28.02	27	48.21
Spirit Bottles	229	11.69	258	4.69	1	1.79
Case Bottles	209	10.67	73	1.33		
Tumblers	119	6.08	147	2.67		
Pharmaceutical			199	3.62		
Miscellaneous Glassware			526	9.56	1	1.79
Tableware	5	0.26	8	0.15	2	3.57
Kitchenware			25	0.45		
Bottle Glass*	236	12.05	52	0.95	19	33.93
TOTAL	1605	81.93	2830	51.42	50	89.29
ARCHITECTURE						
Window Glass	101	5.16	2022	36.74	2	3.57
Nails	103	5.26	21	0.38	1	1.79
Spikes	2	0.10				
Construction Hardware						
Door Lock Parts	1	0.05	4	0.07		
TOTAL	209	10.57	2047	37.19	3	5.36
FURNITURE	1	0.05	7	0.13	0	0.00
ARMS						
Ball, Shot, Sprue	58	2.96				
Gunflints, Spalls	18	0.92	5	0.09		
Gun Parts						
TOTAL	76	3.88	5	0.09	0	0.00
CLOTHING						
Buckles	1	0.05	1	0.02		
Thimbles						
Buttons	12	0.61	37	0.67		
Straight Pins			302	5.49	2	3.57
Hook & Eye			1	0.02		

(continued)

TABLE 32. (continued)

Group	Area E MAAR Feature 2		Area D Feature 1 Levels 7-8		Area A Feature 27 Levels 1-2, 4, 7	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CLOTHING (continued)						
Bale Seals	1	0.05	2	0.04		
Glass Beads						
Scissors						
TOTAL	14	0.72	343	6.23	2	3.57
PERSONAL						
Coins	2	0.10	2	0.04		
Keys						
Miscellaneous	5	0.26	8	0.15		
TOTAL	7	0.36	10	0.18	0	0.00
TOBACCO PIPE	18	0.92	209	3.80	1	1.79
ACTIVITIES						
Construction Tools			16	0.29		
Farm Tools						
Toys	18	0.92	3	0.06		
Fishing Gear						
Storage Items						
Horse Tack						
Miscellaneous Hardware	11	0.56	25	0.45		
Other	2	0.10	9	0.16		
Military Items						
TOTAL	31	1.58	53	0.96	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	1959		5504		56	

*includes spirit, case, and pharmaceutical after 1840

that has less reliability for interpretation than the unmixed deposits. That feature was retained in this analysis, however, to convey some idea of the artifact content of what was obviously a very important deposit, given its association with Broom during the Revolutionary War period.

The Kitchen Group

The Kitchen Groups from the three pre-industrial features (Table 33) exhibit relatively strong internal consistency. Ceramics (Plates 16 to 43) are represented by a range of 50.3% to 54.5% of the Kitchen Group totals, with bottle glass ranging from 40 to 42.0% in two of the three examples. The Area D cistern contained 20.6% bottle glass within the Kitchen Group, and in that case the third largest artifact class was glassware with 18.6%. Two factors may have been operative within the Area D cistern that were not present elsewhere. First, the cistern yielded the largest artifact collection of any of the pre-industrial features, with a grand total of 5511 items versus 1962 for the MAAR Feature 2, and 222 for the Area A, Feature 27. Second, the artifacts from the cistern contained a fairly high percentage of restorable ceramic and glass items, which made artifact class assignments that much more certain. The artifact classes for the MAAR Feature 2 were derived entirely from catalogue sheets, and it was not possible to cross-check the accuracy of those descriptions. The artifact sample from Area A, Feature 27 was simply too small to yield a clear picture of the items used and discarded by the inhabitants of that lot.

The primary observed differences between the artifact class percentages among the pre-industrial occupation levels and features is that the features contain a much greater percentage of glass items. Ceramics accounted for a vast majority of the Kitchen Group artifacts within the pre-industrial occupation levels. Excluding the Area H Lower Topsoils, ceramics accounted for between 89.6% and 95.9% of each Kitchen Group. Conversely, nearly half of the Kitchen Group artifacts from features were glass items (Plates 44 to 48). This indicates that the residents of the various lots made an effort to prevent potentially dangerous artifacts such as broken glass from being deposited on the backyard surfaces. At the same time, features represented a safe and convenient place to dispose of glass items. The features would thus be a more accurate reflector of total household kitchen discard, although each feature probably represented what amounted to a minor time segment in the occupation of each lot.

The Architecture Group

The Architecture Group samples from the pre-industrial features range from three items in the case of Area A, Feature 27 to 2047 items from the Area D cistern (Table 34). The Area A, Feature 27 sample of two window glass sherds and a single nail is too small to support any interpretations. The MAAR Feature 2 sample consists of 207 items, with 49.8% nails, 48.8% window glass, .5% door lock parts, and 1.0% spikes. Those artifacts offer few insights into the activities that generated the assemblage, except that they probably derived from repair versus construction/demolition.

The Architecture Group artifacts from the Area D cistern do provide insights into the discard patterns that were operative when the feature was filled.

TABLE 33. Percentages of Kitchen Group Artifact Classes Among the Pre-Industrial Feature Contexts

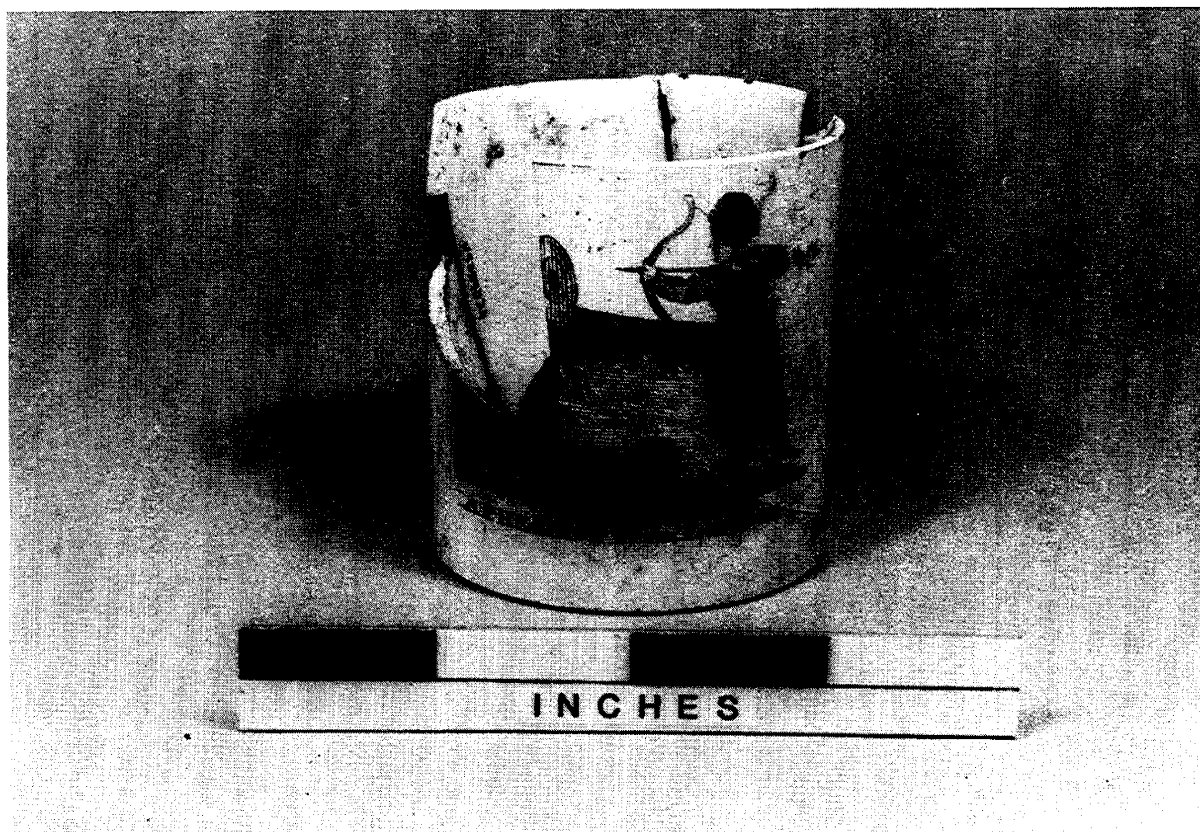
Artifact Class	E MAAR #	Feature %	D F1, Levels 7-8 #	%	A F27, Levels 1,2,4,7 #	%
Ceramics	807	50.28%	1542	54.49%	27	54.00%
All Bottle Glass	674	41.99%	582	20.57%	20	40.00%
Tumblers	119	7.41%	147	5.19%	0	0.00%
Glassware	0	0.00%	526	18.59%	1	2.00%
Tableware	5	0.31%	8	0.28%	2	4.00%
Kitchenware	0	0.00%	25	0.88%	0	0.00%
Total	1605	99.99%	2830	100.00%	50	100.00%

TABLE 34. Percentages of Architecture Group Classes Among the Pre-Industrial Feature Contexts

Artifact Class	E MAAR #	Feature %	D F1, Levels 7-8 #	%	A F27, Levels 1,2,4,7 #	%
Window Glass	101	48.79%	2022	98.78%	2	66.67%
Nails	103	49.76%	21	1.03%	1	33.33%
Spikes	2	0.97%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Construction Hard- ware			0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Door Lock Parts	1	0.48%	4	0.20%	0	0.00%
Total	207	100.00%	2047	100.01%	0	100.00%



PLATE 16 UNDECORATED CREAMWARE VESSELS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D



**PLATE 17 BLACK TRANSFER PRINTED CREAMWARE MUG FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D.
PRINTED "A PRESENT FROM LONDON".**



PLATE 18 DIPPED CREAMWARE VESSELS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D
AND FEATURE 28, AREA A (MUG)



PLATE 19 DIPPED PEARLWARE VESSELS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D

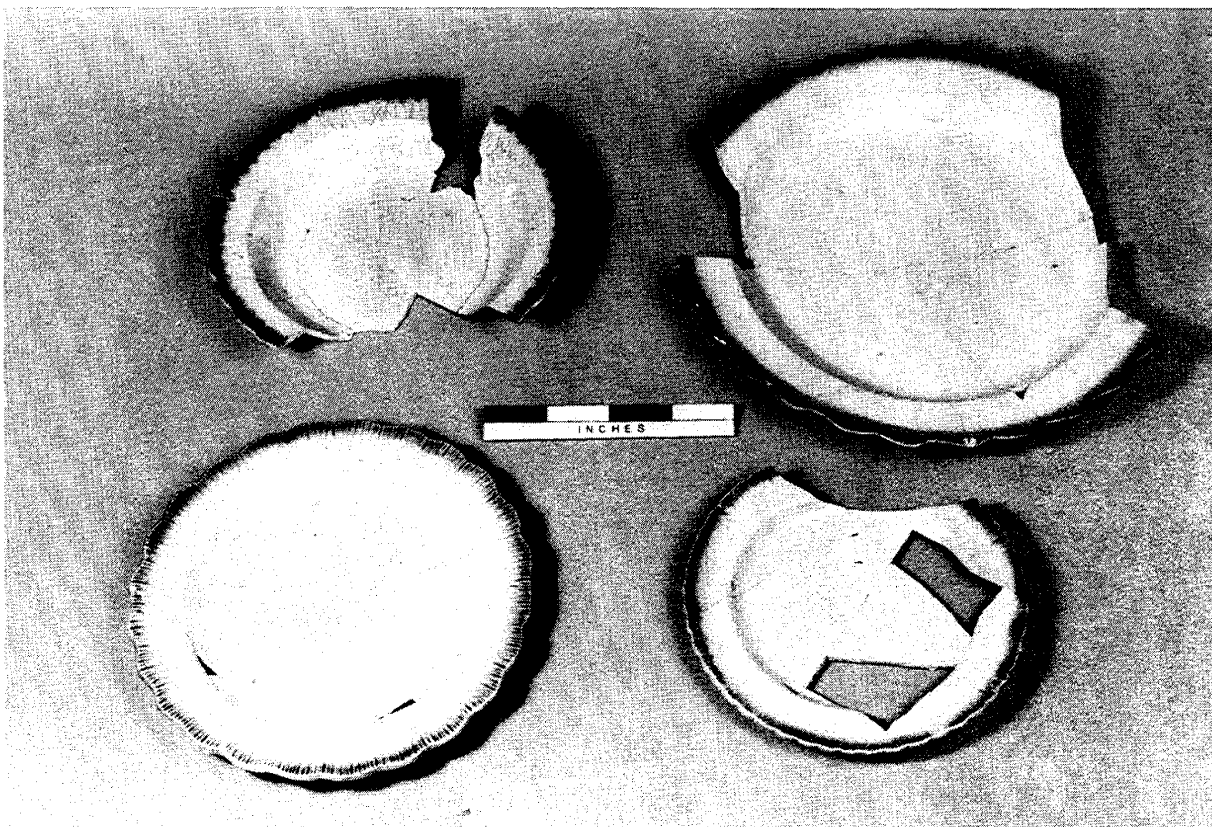


PLATE 20 GREEN EDGED PEARLWARE VESSELS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D

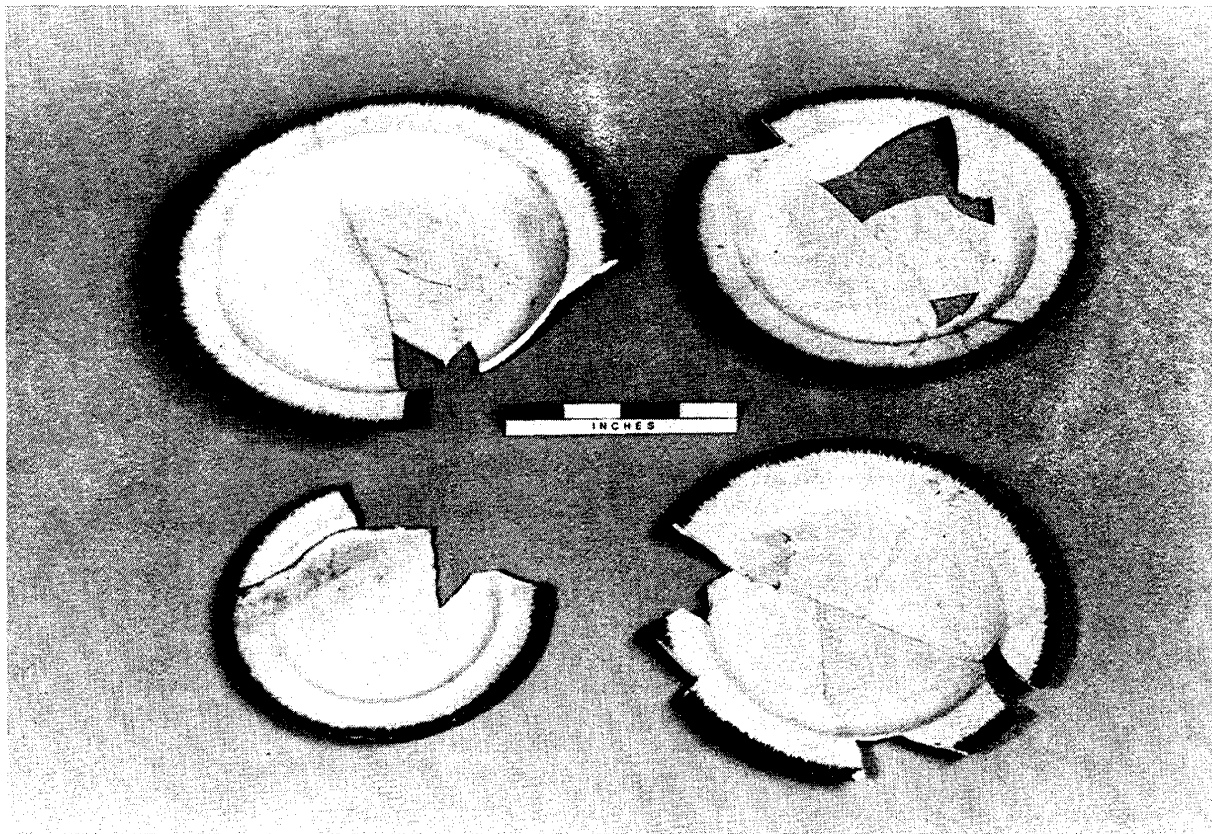


PLATE 21 BLUE EDGED PEARLWARE VESSELS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D